

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7TH, 1896.

NUMBER 2

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

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Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

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VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION,

Natives and Foreigners, principally those who have families, should not leave the Exposition without taking one of the prospectuses in three languages: Portuguese, English and French—which they will find at their disposal near the glass case which contains the Neolandra Aniana preparations, Sala Maia, São José school building.

By reading it, they will immediately find out the ready relief which can be obtained by the use of this miraculous product in cases of the most frequent diseases, especially now during the hot season.

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110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a. m., if possible, and should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever ward, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: Dr. BANDEIRA,..... No. 75 Rua 1.º de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 10 a. m. in the morning and 5 to 7 p. m. in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iahoray (Opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iahoray (Opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castelo. English service at 12 m. Sundays Lecture services Thursdays, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays: 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riochê No. 13, 20 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. 2 Fabrica Canica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. E. KAGAY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 19.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class 1 study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederik Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 28, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 10 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Provost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 4-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRADSWORTH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, paper, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chili the treaty with Bolivia has been promptly ratified, and the people are well satisfied with it—as they should be.

—A destructive fire occurred in Santiago on the 2nd inst., destroying a large number of houses in Alameda and Manana streets. The Club and Conservatory were both destroyed.

—In Chili a treaty with Brazil is now under discussion, by which the commercial relations between the two countries are to be greatly increased. It would be interesting to know how.

NEW PROCESS IN BALING COTTON.

A new process of baling cotton, called the Bessonnette system, has been introduced at New Orleans, which, it is claimed, will materially reduce the cost of hauling. The cotton is more tightly pressed, averaging 35 lbs. to the cubic foot, against 22 lbs. by the old process, this being accomplished, it is stated, by pressing out air which is thoroughly squeezed from the cotton so that a nail can be driven into it as into wood. Matches have been put to the bales, live coals piled on the top of the cotton and burning brands placed round it, the only result being that the cotton was scorched or burned, but there was no blaze. It was found that the bale would not burn internally as cotton usually does, there not being enough oxygen to let it burn, the air being pressed out by the rollers. It is contended that the Bessonnette bale reaches market in better condition, with no loss in weight, no injury to cotton, and with smaller cost of transportation and insurance than the old style bale.—Cincinnati Price Current.

LABOR AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In an address delivered recently at Plymouth, Mass., Dr. Gould, who, with six assistants, has for the past two and a half years been making investigations in connection with the United States department of labor, made some interesting statements showing the relative social condition of the industrial classes in the United States, and in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium. From his inquiries it appears that the United States has the best dwellings and the greatest amount of room for the individual, and that the people pay the highest rents relatively to income. The United States has the cheapest food, and spends more for food than any of the countries named. The Americans and the English spend the most money for literature; the United States the least for alcoholic drinks. The French workers manage to save the largest proportion of their incomes, the American coming next. Dr. Gould holds that the ideal social standard is that the husband should be able to support the family. The relative size of the husband's contribution to family support is largest in Great Britain, America standing a close second. In Ontario the social condition of the industrial classes is approximately the same as in the United States.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER.

The telephone newspaper organized at Pesth, Hungary, has now been working successfully for two years. It is the only newspaper of the kind in the world. It is called the Telephone Hírmondó, or Herald, costs 2 cents, like a printed paper, and is valuable to persons who are unable or too lazy to use their eyes or who can not read. It has six thousand subscribers, who receive the news as they would receive ordinary telephone messages. A special wire 165 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which are connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at one of the stations. Within the houses long flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to the bed or any other part of the room.

The news is not delivered as it happens to come in, but is carefully edited and arranged according to a printed schedule, so that a subscriber at any time knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. It begins with the night telegrams from all parts of Europe. Then comes the calendar of events for the day, with the city news and the lists of strangers at the hotels. After that follows articles on music, art, literature. The staff is organized like that of any newspaper, and is only on duty from 7:30 in the morning till 9:30 at night. After the copy has passed through the editor's hands, for the paper is subject to the same restrictions as ordinary newspapers and is liable for its communications, it is given to the "speakers." These are ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time and talk the news through the telephone. There are 28 shifts altered a day. Addition to the first edition are announced as news items.

To fill up the time when no news is coming in, the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts.—Exchange.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,
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 Messrs. Joh. Berneberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 500.) (Café 18.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin (and correspondents in Hamburg, Hanover, M. A. von Rothschild, Schöne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 France..... Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, Amel Neufville & Co., Paris.
 Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
 Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albot de Hory & Co., Antwerp.
 Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
 United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Ladenburg, Thielmann & Co., New York.
 Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
 Argentine..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., R. Ayres, Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.
 and any other countries.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund. 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.-LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.,-NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago,-CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 800,000
 Reserve fund..... 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º do Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
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and correspondents in Germany.

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits, at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FRANKENBERG,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GEAHY,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE
 L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

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A TRIP IN PARAGUAY.

It is impossible to imagine a settlement of civilized men much more in the wild than is the Australian colony in Paraguay. It is true that Buenos Aires can be reached in some twenty-two days from London, but from Buenos Aires it is a week up the Paraná to Asunción, from Asunción there is a day in the train to Villa Rica, and from Villa Rica there are fourteen leagues of hard riding to the colony. Certain enthusiasts in Australia determined to found a colony and run it entirely on socialistic and communistic lines. Undoubtedly the circumstances were very favorable for the experiment. The Paraguayan government, glad enough to get energetic colonists, agreed to hand over to them 50,000 acres of excellent land, and to leave the internal government and police entirely to the colonists. The site selected was so far from any large centres of population that many disturbing circumstances were sure to be absent. It must, however, be admitted that, whatever may be the case now, in its early days the colony was not an unqualified success. Whether this was due to the inherent unsoundness of the scheme or defective management it is impossible to say. It is, however, certain that many of the colonists who had left good and comfortable situations in Australia, and who had given up everything for the cause, came to Paraguay expecting to find a land flowing with milk and honey, and had a rude awakening to the discomforts and hardships inevitable in opening any new colony. Certainly this was the case with the women, who would probably have done better to remain in Australia till things were more shipshape. Money for internal circulation was to be unknown. There was a common store to which everyone sent for what he wanted. As long as there was no suspicion of waste no limit was made to the amount of anything supplied. As everyone got their support from the common store, so everyone had to do their share of the common work. The men were divided into companies, so many to till the fields, so many to clear the forest, so many to build the houses. Nearly every class in Australia had its representative: there were clerks, farmers, schoolmasters, engineers, surveyors, and so on. Though there were undoubtedly some amongst them who had been shipped off in disgust by their friends, there were also many who were devoted enthusiasts in the cause of socialism and communism.

The colony was beautifully situated on rising ground, backed by stately forest, and was approached over a fine stretch of open pasture land. The colonists had hardly got beyond the first stage, and the blackened stumps of trees in the forest clearings formed rather a blot on the landscape. We were kindly received by a lady and gentleman who had given up a very good position in Australia, and in exchange had at the time of our visit one one-roomed mud hut and a share of another. We thoroughly enjoyed a good meat tea after our thirteen hour ride, and it was very curious to hear our hostess sending to the common store and the common kitchen for beefsteaks and tea. After tea we smoked cigars made out of the native tobacco, and rolled for us by the hands of the daughter of the house. In the evening we strolled about the colony and went to the schoolroom, where a singing class was in progress, and in which lectures were shortly to be arranged. In the morning we were up with the sun, and keen to inspect the colony. It was a very interesting sight, none the less so because everything was still very much in an embryo state. Only some hundred acres had been so far cleared and planted, but everyone was at work, and the fact that they were working not for money wages but for the common good did not seem to make them more inclined to be idle. After riding over some of the adjacent land, and watching the plough oxen being broken in, we started late in the afternoon for the new settlement.

It was only a three hours' ride to the new colony, but it was a most tiring three hours. The way lay for the most part along a difficult forest track, and ended with a long and treacherous estero or marsh over which we forced our horses only with the greatest difficulty. This settlement was in an even more primitive condition than the other, as the colonists were still under canvas, and had not got far even with the work of clearing the forest. The situation was rather too near the marsh to be pleasant, for the mosquitoes were larger and more venomous than any we had come across, and not even

the dense smoke of our wood fire was sufficient to drive them off and render sleep possible. However, in spite of the hardness of the ground and the stinging of the mosquitoes there were compensations. The founder and governor of the colony had ridden over with us, and it was a curious experience to lie under the stars and orange trees in this remote forest, and hear the history of the origin in Australia of this strange movement. Troublesome times were in store for the colony, owing to internal feuds, and I do not know how the colony has prospered, but this is quite certain—that there are boundless areas of land in Paraguay where European colonists can live and keep their health. Even the children looked the picture of health and bright spirits. We were up betimes next morning to start on our ride back to Villa Rica. Of course we lost our way, and it was after nine at night before we arrived, thoroughly tired out, at our quarters there. On both these long rides we saw something of the natives. We found them most hospitable and amiable, and always ready to give us the best of everything. They live in a very primitive way, the children in many cases absolutely naked. Very few of them could talk any Spanish. We were very glad on our return to Villa Rica to have a day's rest. We spent it in seeing the few sights of the place, which includes a large untidy plaza, where, on the previous Palm Sunday, had been played a Homeric cricket match between the English and Australians in Paraguay. The latter had a regular Turner and Ferns pair of bowlers, and won the day. The inhabitants of Villa Rica could not understand what it was all about, so came to the conclusion it must be a revolution and bolted their doors!

On the following day we left by train for the river Pirapá, where is the terminus of the Central Paraguay railway. This part of the line is neither so beautiful nor so interesting as the part between Villa Rica and Asunción. On the older portion of the line every station was well filled with people, who met there to hold a market, and to whom the arrival of the daily train is, of course, the great event of the day. Beyond Villa Rica people are fewer. We arrived at the terminus before mid-day. The line ended, when we were there, in a swamp, with a wretched little inn the only house within sight. There we met a young Englishman, who had brought four horses and was to act as our guide down to Villa Encarnación on the Paraná river. After lunch we set off, as we had several leagues to go before nightfall, and had two big rivers and at least one bad estero to cross. Fortunately we fell in with a native who had lately been over the estero and knew the track, and consequently we got over in safety. Soon after nightfall we got into the outskirts of San Pedro, after a seven league ride through difficult and sparsely populated country. We spent the night under shelter of a little lean-to shed, open at the sides, which belonged to the friendly native. We had foolishly allowed ourselves to be persuaded to travel without any tinne provisions, and trust to the food to be procured *en route*. That night, and every subsequent one, we bitterly regretted it. The most luxurious meal we ever got was a chicken or bit of mutton cooked in native fashion, and invariably tough beyond description. For bread we had mandioca root, which, to the ordinary European palate, is insipid and nasty; and for drink, the cane spirit of the country and muddy water. Occasionally we shot a green parrot, which made a little variety. On one day, after our usual morning meal, we rode from six in the morning till three in the afternoon without being able to obtain any food. The mate is the great institution of the country—"the cup that cheers but not inebriates." No sooner does one arrive in the evening at any house or rancho than the girl of the house produces the mate pot. This is a gourd, in which is a decoction of yerba or semita tea, usually very hot. One sucks it up through a tube and passes it on to one's next-door neighbor, it being a matter of etiquette on no account to wipe the end of the tube before using it. It answers to afternoon tea, and many a gossip takes place while the mate goes round. It is also brought to one first thing in the morning before the sun is up, and on no more substantial meal one commences one's morning ride. Next morning we bade our host good-bye, and rode into the little village of San Pedro. There at the little general store we met a Welshman, who was a friend of our

guide, and who had bought a small estate, married a wife, and settled down in the neighborhood. We were very lucky to meet him, as he had been employed on surveying work by the government, and knew a very great deal about the surrounding country. We had intended to make our way direct to Villa Encarnacion, some two days' ride distant, and from there cross the Paraná into Argentine territory. We now, however, decided to make a detour to visit the Jesuit ruins in the province of Misiones. The first settlements were made by the Jesuits in 1557, or only twenty years after the founding of Asuncion, which is itself much older than Buenos Aires. The Jesuits raised the Indians to a high stage of civilisation, as the magnificent stone buildings and fine wood carvings which are still to be found abundantly show. Church services and festivals were celebrated with much pomp, for the Indians proved themselves fine musicians and singers. The population of these prosperous peaceful settlements had by the middle of the last century reached nearly 150,000. Then in 1767 the Jesuits were expelled by the Spanish government, the settlements were broken up, and now the country has returned almost entirely to its wild state. One can ride for a day over beautiful country and only see one or two miserable squatter's huts where formerly all was industry and prosperity.

Leaving San Pedro, we made a short day of it to the estate of a native who owned three leagues of land but had only about a hundred head of cattle to put upon them. In these remote parts of Paraguay one can get a square league of excellent cattle land for about one hundred pounds sterling. Our accommodation was of the roughest, and I had by far the best of it in my canvas hammock, the others having to stretch their saddle rugs on the ground. However, our host killed the fatted calf, or rather a fat sheep, in our honor, and with the aid of coffee we made a tolerable meal. Next day we determined to have a try for a Paraguayan tiger, but a wild pig was the only result, and uncommonly tough eating he proved. Leaving with great regret our hospitable host and his beautifully situated though primitive hut, we set off on the following day to ride to Jesus, which was formerly the capital of the Jesuit settlements. We had only one pack horse amongst five of us, so we had decidedly to rough it. We started before daybreak, and it was late in the afternoon before we came across the first signs of human habitation. The country was beautiful and evidently rich. We had to cross two of the dangerous and useless Paraguayan rivers. Fortunately, owing to an almost unprecedented drought, we had no difficulty. These Paraguayan rivers are a great obstacle to communication throughout the country, and are too rapid and too uncertain to be of any use themselves. We got thoroughly wet through that day, which was a nuisance, as we were unable to dry our things, and had to put them on wet next morning—a very chilly and uncomfortable thing to do.

Our resting place for the night was a lean-to shed, inhabited equally by some very evil-looking pigs. It belonged to an outlaw from the Argentine. He had killed two men and at the time of our visit was one of five hundred armed men whom an ex-president was keeping ready for the next general election. However, he was a friend of our guide and we passed a quiet, if somewhat damp, night. Next morning after the inevitable mate, we were up and off before daylight. The mate proved to be the only food we were to have till late in the afternoon as all our efforts to get anything to eat proved unavailing. We first of all visited an encampment of tame Indians. The young men were away after game, and the women and old men whom we saw were similarly ugly and degraded-looking. From there we rode on to Jesus. This was formerly the centre of civilisation, unique in its way, now there is only one inhabited home. The ruins at Jesus were not of any great importance, as the situation was not considered satisfactory, and the Jesuits were engaged in building on a different site at the time of their expulsion. We saw, however, in a little chapel, some really wonderful carved wooden saints which show the artistic capabilities of the Indians. We next visited the ruins of the new unfinished city. They are difficult to find as they are in the centre of a dense wood, and one has to force one's way through the undergrowth and creepers, coming on the ruins quite suddenly. They are built of stone most

beautifully worked, and consist of a vast cathedral more than 400 ft. in length by 80 ft. broad and 50 ft. or 60 ft. high, and besides this, various rooms used probably for the habitation of the brotherhood, and a small domed building, probably the baptistery and look-out tower in one, as the walls are continued above the height of the dome to the total height of some 80 ft. The whole is several hundred yards long, and built of large solid blocks of stone. Many of the chambers, the doorways, and the pillars of the cathedral are adorned with fine carving.

From there we rode on to Trinidad, formerly the second town of the district, and now containing some five or six inhabited houses. Here, at three o'clock, we had our first meal, being hospitably entertained by the commandant of the band of ent-throats who were lying perdu in the country round. The rains here are also very fine, consisting of a large and a small church, a heliery and two quachangles (each 150 yards square), surrounded by really beautiful cloisters adorned with carvings of the various signs of the order.

Trinidad was not considered a very safe resting place for the night, so we pushed on a league or two on our journey to Encarnacion and passed a tranquil but cold night at the house of another outlaw from the Argentine. On the following day we lunched at a newly discovered copper mine which had won a \$10,000 prize for its discoverer, but in which we enjoyed a capital bath as it was full of water. That night we spent with a hospitable German, who had a small brewery on the outskirts of Encarnacion, in which little town we spent the following day in a much needed rest. There is a flourishing little German colony at Encarnacion, and we met with much kindness and hospitality. On the Sunday we determined to organise a little picnic, and accordingly hired a small steam launch for a trip up the Paraná, which even here, 1000 miles from its mouth, is a very fine river more than a mile in width. We had a most enjoyable day, landing for lunch at a little settlement some miles up on the Argentine side, and in the afternoon visiting a fairly prosperous sugar factory. The current is swift, and the banks for the most part high and well wooded.

Encarnacion is connected by a ferry with Posadas on the Argentine side of the river. Posadas is an old Jesuit settlement, and is a town of some importance, the proposed terminus of one of the longest of the Argentine railway systems. The works for the railway are now abandoned, but a very short time would apparently be sufficient for finishing them. However, as it was we had a rather tedious drive of two days, in a very rough coach, across the Argentine province of Corrientes. Road there was none but the merest rough track running across the open "camp." Our team was a curious one—four wheelers and three leaders, and in front of them all, at the end of a long rope, a solitary horse with a boy riding it. The function of the boy was to set the course, and wonderfully good he was at avoiding ruts and stones. The province of Corrientes is always in a very turbulent state, and on this occasion every passenger in the coach took occasion to show to the world that he carried a revolver and knew how to use it. Unfortunately we had no time to stop and examine the ruins of this really interesting region, and we only stopped one night at the little port of Santo Tomé on the Uruguay river. We then started down the river, which is here a full half mile broad, in a wretched little steamer, as, in spite of its great breadth, it was exceedingly shallow. The difference in the river when high and when low is as much as 30 ft. or 40 ft. However, after five hours' steaming we changed into an exceedingly clean and comfortable stern-wheel steamer. All the way down the river, on the Brazilian side, one saw abundant signs of the revolutionary war which was in progress in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Opposite the town of San Borja we took on board some starved, poverty-stricken, dirty-looking Brazilians, who, however, possessed saddles and stirrups beautifully wrought in silver. It turned out that they were the government party, who had been driven from San Borja by the revolutionaries. We took them with us as far as Itacuy, where the government was still in power. The rest of our voyage down the Uruguay was not particularly interesting, though we saw much pretty scenery and a few clean and prosperous towns. Altogether we were not sorry to get back to civilisation at Buenos Aires after a rough but enjoyable trip.—A. A. Allen in *The Field*.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1893.—E. RICHARDSON.

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extension of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent halls, electric communications, telephone, trains at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

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New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large *dining room for family use* on the first floor at the above establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

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RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

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OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M.me M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

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Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

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For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000
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For Ladies:

Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 13\$000
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Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Amara preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your medicine is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Serro station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Itabora do Campo.

The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly will help to mitigate the sufferings of man. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Lima. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.
THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTE".

The shore party had obtained an abundance of fish; they used to catch them not only with hook and line, but with an extemporized seine net, which they dragged with great success through the pools left by the receding tide. This seine was simply a long piece of the wire-netting which we had brought with us to serve as land-crab-proof fencing round the camp. It seems that this netting did not fulfil its original purpose very satisfactorily, as the crabs could burrow under it.

The land-crabs, however, did not molest the shore party to any great extent, and it was only now and then that a man found one of those unpleasant creatures in his bed. It was the custom for the men to sleep for every evening just before dark, and kill, with sticks, every land-crab they could find in the immediate neighborhood of the camp, each man slaying his sixty or seventy. This afforded abundance of food for the others during the night, so that they had no need to stray into the tents. The crabs, I was informed, were excellent scavengers, and consumed all the cook's refuse.

The doctor and his companions had no lack of news to impart. I was anxious, of course, in the first place, to learn how the work had progressed. I was told that some hundreds of tons of earth had been already removed, and that a broad trench was being dug, along the face of the cliff, through the landlip in the first bend of the ravine, but that, so far, no indications of the treasure had been come across. The chief difficulty consisted in the presence of a great many stones of all sizes that were mixed up with the fallen soil, some of them being of several tons weight. In digging the trench, an inclined plane was left at either end, up which the barrow or wheelbarrow, and when any of the big stones were found, the earth was, in the first place, cleared from round it, and then it was dragged from the bottom of the trench up one of these inclined planes by means of powerful tackle, assisted by the hydraulic jack. When they had got it by these means to the top of the trench, they could easily roll it down the ravine.

The doctor explained to me all the routine that he had laid down for observation on shore, and the different details of the work. Sunday was always a holiday, and was occupied as a rule in wandering about and exploring; but it was sometimes to terribly hot for this.

I was informed that a crowbar and several fresh relics of Mr. A.—'s expedition had been discovered, and that a wooden box had been found, carefully hidden away at the other end of the bay, which contained a chess-board, a quantity of short cartridges, and several London and Newcastle newspapers, dated October, 1875.

Mr. A.—'s expedition took place in 1885. Mr. F.—'s first expedition—in 1880; so the papers gave us no clue as to who had brought them here. The shore party had amused themselves by reading these ancient journals. In them they found accounts of the Wainwright Mistake and the collision between the *Mistletoe* and the *Alberte*. It was strange to read, on Trinidad, the old theatrical advertisements in the *Standard*, with Charles Matthews acting at the Gaiety and Miss Marie Wilton at some other house. There was an excellent notice of the latter charming actress in one of these papers.

I was told that there had not been so much surf in South-west Bay as might have been expected with so strong a wind; but, as I have explained, the south-east is the wind that raises the least surf on this sandy beach, though it blows right on to it.

The doctor told me that they had experienced, on every occasion they had landed, a strong current sweeping along the shore of the bay in an easterly direction, so that, no sooner did the bow of the boat touch the sand, than her stern was driven round by the current to the left, and, unless proper precautions were taken, she would get broadside on to the next sea and be rolled over.

On being asked whether they had much rain in the bay, they replied that the showers had been as heavy as the tropical downpours we had experienced in the doldrums. They said that the Sugarloaf presented a magnificent appearance after one of these showers, for then a cascade 700 feet in height would pour down its almost perpendicular sides. They had been enabled to fill their tanks and breakers with water and had only used the condensing apparatus on one or two occasions, and then more by way of experiment, to see how it worked, than from necessity. It acted perfectly, and with it five gallons of fresh water were distilled from sea-water in a very short time.

The fortunate discovery had also been made of two small issues of water among the cliffs at the east end of the bay. The supply was sufficient, and though the carrying of the water in breakers from here to the camp over the rough ground entailed heavy labour, it was easier to fetch it in this way than to collect the large quantity of firewood necessary for condensing an equal amount of water.

The doctor ordered Arthur Cotton as being ill, and unfit for further digging for

the present; so he was left on board with me, while George went on shore to take his place. The doctor promised to come off for me in the following morning, so that I could pay a short visit to the shore and inspect the works—provided, of course, the surf permitted. Then we bade each other farewell, and the working-party returned to the bay.

The boat did not come off to me on the following day, as the surf was dangerous in South-west Bay; and I held no communication with the shore-party for another week. During this time the wind was from the south-east; but though it rushed down the ravine with the usual violent squalls it was moderate outside, and we had no more of the heavy sea which had been running throughout the previous week. It would have been possible for me to have landed at the pier on nearly any day, but there was still a sufficient surf to prevent our carrying any more stones from the shore.

We were anchored on a sandy bottom, but we could feel, by the grumbling of our chain as the yacht swung, that there were many rocks under us as well. These caused us a good deal of annoyance; for on several occasions, when the vessel was lying right over her anchor, the slack of the chain would take a turn round a rock and give us a short nip; so that when a swell passed under us the vessel could not rise to it but was held down by the tautened chain, which dragged her bows under, producing a great strain. The rocks must have been of the brittle coral formation, for, after giving two or three violent jerks as the sea lifted her, the vessel would suddenly shake herself free with a wrench, evidently by the breaking away of the obstruction. At last all the projecting portions of the coral rock in our immediate neighbourhood must have been torn off, the chain having swept a clear space for itself all round, for after a time we were no longer caught in this way. These great strains loosened our starboard hawse pipe badly, so that we had to slip our chain and pass it through the other hawse pipe.

On December 9, it being a very fine day, I made an expedition in the dinghy toward the north end of the island. We found no good landing-place in that direction, for a coral ledge extends along the whole coast, causing broken water, and there are dangerous rocks in the midst of the breakers. We pulled into several little bays, each hemmed in by inaccessible barren mountains, so crowded with birds, that from the sea, the black crags looked quite white with them. We pulled inside Bird Island and inspected the Niniepin from close to. This huge cylinder of rock, 900 feet in height, is described by navigators as having been crowned by trees. It is now completely bare of vegetation, as it also was when I first saw it in 1881. I observed that, since my last visit, a huge mass had fallen off the top of it, which now lay by its side in shattered fragments. We caught a quantity of fish in these bays, one a fine fellow weighing three pounds; and we saw several large turtle floating on the water, but they sank as soon as we got near them.

The uneventful days passed by and I grew stout on laziness, salt beef and duff. At last, on December 14, we pulled off in the dinghy to South-west Bay, to see how the shore-party was getting on. We took with us a signal code book and the flags, so as to converse with our diggers in case we could not effect a landing—a feat not to be attempted with our rotten little dinghy except under the most exceptional circumstances. The shore party was, of course, also provided with a code book and set of flags.

As I required some more specimens of birds, I took with me, not a gun with which to shoot them, but simply a ramrod, the end of which I had loaded with a piece of lead. With this, as I sat in the boat, I had no difficulty in knocking down the inquisitive birds as they flew just over our heads, and I thus procured several good specimens.

When we had pulled round the point and were in South-west Bay, we saw the white tents of the camp in front of us, and we could plainly distinguish, in the ravine behind, the great trench which the men had dug at the side of the cliff. We found little surf in the bay, but I would not risk a landing; for it would not require much bumping to knock our dinghy's bottom off; so we remained outside the breakers and signalled: "Any news?"

There was no reply with the flags, but some of the men walked down to the rocks under the Sugarloaf, so that we could come near enough to them to hail. A very distant, but quite audible, shout came back: "No news!" My friends looked, too; as unkept and rough as the original pirates might have been. The costume of each consisted merely of shirt, trousers and belt, some sort of an apology for a hat crowning all. They were all more or less ragged, and were stained from head to foot with the soil in which they had been digging, so that they presented a uniform dirty, brownish yellow appearance, and, from a passing vessel, might easily have been taken for Brazilian convicts.

They shouted what news they had to tell. They reported that they were progressing well with the digging, and that they had caught a number of turtle. They promised to come off to the yacht the next

morning, surf permitting. I made some sketches of Treasure Bay and West Bay as seen from the sea, and then returned to the vessel to skin my birds.

The whaleboat was alongside on the following morning, December 15, and the doctor, Powell, Pollock, and two paid hands, boarded us. They had brought off some fresh and salted turtle and a quantity of turtle eggs.

The yacht had now been lying off Trinidad for twenty-five days, and the shore party had been hard at work for seventeen days; so I thought it was quite time for me to join the camp, and do my share of the work. I could see that the energetic doctor was anything but anxious to change the hard labour on shore for the lazy life on board ship, and though, as mate, he would have been the proper person to take charge of the vessel during my absence on land, still we considered it advisable to arrange matters differently.

(To be continued.)

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

Rio Grande, Dec. 20, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I have a bone to pick with the Rio News, in place of the usual compliments of the season. I do not suppose it was the deliberate intention of the News to affront the majority of the British resident community, which is largely if not wholly made up of those mercenary people that have "something to sell, some concession to negotiate, or a dividend to receive," but if it were, it is probable that no better method could have been found than the editorial of the 3rd instant, in which the News appears to insinuate that those that venture to hold different opinions as to the rights and wrongs of the Trinidad *embroglio* are necessarily actuated by interested motives, and to claim for itself a monopoly of principle and independence.

If therefore I write, without pretending to arrogate any special representation of English opinion, venture to state the manner in which I find the matter viewed by all the Englishmen of my acquaintance who have any opinion at all, and which I am convinced from my acquaintance with the character of my fellow-countrymen and the love for fair-play, will prove to fairly represent the sentiments of the British colony throughout Brazil, it may serve at the same time to correct any exaggerated value that our Brazilian friends may have attached to the small influence of sympathy we could extend them; and at the same time show that it is possible to be not unfriendly disposed to Brazil without sacrificing either principle or patriotism on the altar of mammon.

Resident Englishmen as a rule do not appear to have taken sides on the matter at all. Their attitude is purely judicial; they await further and fuller information before they make up their minds on the subject, and meanwhile decline to discuss the subject at all.

Such was the attitude assumed by the News itself with the approval of all resident English, and it seems a matter of regret that the News should have abandoned the position to enter into what is, in my opinion, with an undignified squabble with the native press, which can do no possible good, and is sure to prejudice the interests which are the sole exponent of local British opinion it is supposed to advocate and represent.

The desire that English residents must feel to excuse or palliate what, at present, with insufficient information, they are unable to defend, does not blind them to the fact that Brazilian residents necessarily view the matter in a very different light, as an unjustifiable aggression of a stronger power, nor prevent their love of fair-play from admitting that, so far as can be judged at present, Brazil appears to have right on its side.

Should the discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of the matter ultimately disclose the fact that the rights of Brazil are indisputable, as appears manifestly to be the case, the annexation was undertaken purely to promote a private speculation, in which no imperial interest or advantage was involved, British residents in Brazil will have every right to protest against such wanton injury to their not inconsiderable interests, and no doubt will do so.

Should on the other hand the *pros* rights of the *annexation* be clearly proved, we must bow to the inevitable, and admit the technical right; but still continue to question the convenience and wisdom of resuscitating an antique claim, which has laid dormant a century or so, to an island which, as far as can be judged by the detailed descriptions published in the News, is absolutely worthless, except as a cable station.

So far the only justification of the annexation that has been attempted by the leading organs of the English press is founded on the presumed abandonment and on the abstract right of annexing "deserted islands," wherever they may be found.

Whatever international law may decide in this respect, unless the claims of Great Britain are founded on something better than a technicality, it is not to be wondered at that Brazilians are indignant, or that British residents should to a certain extent sympathize with their indignation.

English residents in Brazil, whatever may be their occupations, are not I imagine less patriotic than their fellows, and have the same right to expect that their interests shall be respected and sacrificed or overruled by those of any private undertaking whatever.

Meanwhile they are content to wait, confident that, with or without arbitration, Right and not Might will decide the issue, and Trinidad belong to those that can substantiate the better title.

Should, however, the case go against Brazil, and the claims of England to the island be indisputably proven, English residents will be found patriotic enough to rejoice that the charge of unjustifiable aggression has proved unfounded, even at the cost of the material sacrifice it would probably entail.

J. P. WILEMAN.

It would appear from the foregoing that Mr. Wileman has read our discussion of this question either with much prejudice, or with little care. It is probable, also, that

he has seen but few of the Rio journals whose intemperate denunciations have led us to comments which would otherwise not have been made.

Uncomplimentary and untrue as his criticism is, we would inform our correspondent that the News has not changed its attitude, nor is it "fast degenerating into an undignified squabble with the native press." We have never denied the justice of the Brazilian case so far as the facts have been made public, and we have even found excuses for the indignation manifested by the press and the public. Our position has simply been this: we do not believe that the British government has annexed an island knowing it to belong to Brazil, and we believe that the settlement of the dispute should now be left to the diplomatic representatives of the two countries. We of course object to the manner in which some native journals have continued the discussion and the absurd retaliatory measures which some excited individuals have adopted. And, contrary to Mr. Wileman's assertion, the great majority of the Englishmen whom we know, and they are almost as numerous here as in Rio Grande—are fully in accord with us. They all regret the incident and desire that the dispute may be settled amicably and justly—but at the same time they do not care to submit to insults, to be called thieves, and to have unfair discriminations imposed upon them in trade.

As for our comment of the 3rd inst., which seems to have touched a sensitive nerve somewhere about our correspondent, it was neither an affront, nor intended as such. Further than this, the only person who has thus far complained of the remark is Mr. Wileman himself. What we stated is true, and we do not wish to draw a word of it. One's interests generally make him cautious how he antagonizes those who have the power to injure him, and in this respect the Englishman is very much like the rest of poor humanity. We know for a fact that the private opinions and public conduct of business men are not infrequently very contradictory, and for the simple reason that they can not afford to jeopardize business prospects, investments, important negotiations and family interests merely for the pleasure of expressing a candid opinion. As we have no impediments of that description, and as it had been asserted that the Englishmen here all hold opinions different to ours (which assertion we know to be untrue), we simply improved the first opportunity to call attention to a fact which every candid man must accept as true. If our correspondent is still dissatisfied, then he must console himself with the reflection that the Rio News expresses the opinions of its editor and no one else.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The stevedores are out on a strike both in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo.

—A Sreca telegram of the 3rd says that there have been some disturbances in Bolivia on account of the treaty with Chili.

—The *Presso* of Buenos Aires is advising the government to buy two ironclads, probably as another step toward disarmament.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd reports a death from yellow fever on the *Yenara*. The sanitary authorities have imposed 24 hours' observation on all arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—Many serious complaints are made against Dr. Balestera, governor of Misiones territory, who is accused of robbery and arbitrary conduct toward others. Among his accusers are the American, Brazilian and Spanish ministers.

—According to telegrams from Montevideo and Buenos Aires at the beginning of the month a case of suspected cholera had appeared in the latter city, the house being guarded and isolated. The Buenos Aires officials denied, however, that it was cholera. A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd, on the other side, announces the death of the patient and says it was a recognized case of cholera.

—A fire on the morning of the 23rd alt. destroyed a part of the building occupied by the Smith American Book Note Co., at Buenos Aires. The activity and skill of the fire department saved the whole building from destruction. The section burned included the type foundry and lithographic department, with which were destroyed much valuable machinery and paper. The bank note department was not injured.

—All honor due to the national telegraph. On the tenth of this month a telegram was sent from Sucre to this city. It arrived on the 21st. In eleven days a strong cable might make the same journey and bring the telegram itself. The telegram besides contained very important news of a meeting held in Sucre by the mob, which made a hostile manifestation against the government, and shouts of death against Chili, and vivas to Bolivia and Argentina were heard. A body of soldiers interfered and seventy of the excited persons were taken captive in their bodies. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7th, 1896.

THE withdrawal of General Galvão from the command of the 6th military district, for it is generally believed that his resignation was asked for, must be considered a virtual betrayal of the Rio Grande federalists. It was one of their original stipulations that General Galvão should be retained in the command of that district to insure compliance with the provisions of the pacification agreement, and it has been generally understood that this condition was tacitly agreed upon, though it did not form a part of the written agreement. In view of the bitter opposition to this officer on the part of Castilhos and his partisans in Rio Grande, and on the part of the minister of war, the Jacobins and the Glycerio clique here in Rio, we are compelled to believe that all these elements are opposed to the honest execution of this treaty with the federalists. The Castilhistas officials throughout the state are trying to enforce oppressive measures against the returning federalists, the irregular military bodies under such men as João Francisco are plundering and murdering them, and then when complaints are made trifling excuses are given about bands of outlaws, disorganization of government, etc. Thus far not one single man has been punished for the assassination of a federalist. General Galvão did what he could, but he claims that he was impeded at every step by the minister of war, who is a partizan of Júlio de Castilhos. Under such circumstances, we must consider that the federalists have been shamefully betrayed, and that pacification is a dishonorable farce. We do not know what the new commander of that district will do, but if he fails to afford the guarantees promised by the government, and to promptly punish every outrage committed against the federalists, his mission will be a failure and he will soon have another war to face. Castilhos can not be relied upon in any particular, for he has shown himself to be without mercy, without honor and without shame. The federalists have never trusted him, and now that they are again being driven into exile they will have another reason for continuing the war against him to the bitter extreme. Thus far they have borne insult and outrage with creditable patience, waiting for the general government to enforce its guarantees. The removal of General Galvão will be a notice to them that they have nothing further to hope for in this direction.

It is to be deeply regretted that the financial and commercial interests of this city were not more alert when the general revenue bill was under discussion. They are now discovering, when it is too late, that the new taxes are not only extremely burdensome, but that they are complicated, vexatious and in some respects almost impossible of execution. They are also discovering that they are unjust and partial in many respects, if not clearly unconstitutional. The time to oppose such measures is when they are under discussion in Congress. If the absurdities, crudities and injustices of this bill had then been clearly exposed, not only in the press, but in representations to Congress, it is probable that changes would have been made in the interests of the tax-paying classes. The press, however, was silent and the business classes had nothing to say, according to a time-honored custom. And now, when the

bill has become law and Congress has adjourned, they suddenly awaken to the enormities of this law and begin to protest. But, what can now be done? It is an infamous abuse of legislation, without a doubt. There is hardly a provision in the law creating new taxes which does not betray ignorance, recklessness and partiality on the part of the legislator. It is full of contradictions, complications, gross impositions and unjust if not impossible requirements. If there is any legal way to do it, the President would be amply justified in suspending its execution and recalling Congress to remedy its defects. But even if this were done, what assurance could we have that the remedy would not be still worse? From such a Congress there is but little to hope. The true remedy is that of educating the people to a better knowledge of these questions and to the necessity of selecting better representatives. But as long as the press is silent and without public spirit, and as long as commercial associations completely ignore their true functions, what hope have we that the people ever will be educated? Look at it as we may, we see but one result—the ruin of Brazil's commerce, the ruin of her credit, and the delivery of the country into the hands of mercenary politicians and monopolists.

With regard to the communication which we publish elsewhere upon the discrimination against foreign banks and companies, it is clear that the law is unjust, if not illegally discriminative. It is right that these companies should pay exactly the same taxes the national companies pay. If it is then considered politic to require them to pay something extra, it should take the form of a fixed tax, such as a license, which can be interpreted as a charge for the permission granted to transact business in the country. If such a fixed tax were not too high, no objection would be raised. To impose proportional taxes of a discriminating character, however, is vexatious and, in our opinion, unconstitutional. Art. 72, § 2 says: "Before the law all persons are equal." But if discriminating taxes are levied on the foreigner, then they are not equal, for the law divides them into two categories for the purpose of taxation. And if it may discriminate to the extent of one-twentieth of one per cent. against them, then it has the right to impose a thousand per cent., or to tax them out of the country. It is the first slight intimation of their rights which should be resisted, for it is dangerous to permit the creation of a precedent. In this respect, it is regrettable that no provision was made in the constitution for the suspension of laws by the Supreme Court on the plea of unconstitutionality. It will be remembered that an important law, imposing an income tax, was recently declared invalid in the United States by the Supreme Court, simply because it was considered unconstitutional. And the whole country, including Congress, at once acquiesced in the decision. If such a revision could be had here in Brazil, it would be for the best interests of the whole country.

On the provisions of the new stamp taxes imposed by the general revenue bill, a prominent merchant of this city writes as follows:

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in respect to the new stamp act and the ones it will bring on commercial transactions, and it would perhaps be well to consider the reason why the legislature was influenced to take action.

It is notorious that speculation in exchange has been of abnormal proportions and certain banks are credited with the somewhat doubtful privilege of fixing these highly commendable transactions, which have so affected legitimate commerce that traders are to-day spiritless and depressed. The only hope for such is that the present gloomy surroundings will cause the banks to recognize that speculation may perchance be comparatively profitable to them but it must result in incalculable damage to the general well-being of the trading class, the real support of the banks which must consequently suffer.

We maintain that the banks are responsible to a great extent for the present depressed state of business owing to the discriminations which speculation in exchange has influenced; they had it in their power to completely check or stop speculation, but with rare exceptions none attempted to do so, most of these being only busy to attend to the requests of so-called exchange brokers for "reports" or "commitments paper," the former being a species of a/c and the latter a commodity, for resale by the meanest gutter-snipe ever ready to set about the most absurd rumor in order to ensure a profit.

Such transactions have been the basis of the speculative movement, and it is to be hoped that the banks, which are thus virtually responsible for the means taken by the legislative body to check such movement (which instead of touching

the pocket of the speculator will only further burden the already over-taxed operations of the merchant, who whilst nominally paying a proportion of the stamp duty must eventually pay all) will hereafter endeavor to aid legitimate business rather than support a body of speculators with "reports" and "commitments paper" which can only end in disaster.

There can be no question as to the justice of this criticism. Exchange speculation has been the mother of many evils, even to the demoralization of our banks. When banks become offices merely for exchange and bill brokers, then they fail to meet some of their most important functions. There are banks in this city—so-called banks—which do nothing but speculate in exchange. And they are not foreign banks either. It is hopeless, however, to make the chauvinist legislator see this, consequently we have legislative remedies like this which affect all classes of business.

The Russian press is in great distress. It has discovered that England is manifesting constant tendencies to invade the territories of others, and it asks Europe to watch that dangerous country attentively. It fears somehow that England is disposed to disturb the peace of the world by her selfish conduct and insatiable ambition, therefore combined Europe must be on the alert. Such a complaint from Russia has undoubtedly produced a hilarious smile all over Europe, and we have no doubt but what the innocent, peace-loving, home-staying nations there are all agreed on the question raised. England must be restrained. Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are all agreed on that point. Their little excursions into the territories of others, in Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea, are of course unimportant. It is true that Russia is absorbing everything in Central Asia and has recognized designs on China and the Bosphorus. Germany is steadily pushing her absorption of territory in Africa. France has only just acquired Madagascar and is extending her boundaries in Africa and eastern Asia, besides harboring designs on China. Italy is also spending her blood and money on the eastern coast of Africa and is trying to absorb Abyssinia. Oh, they are sly ones—these innocent, peace-loving European powers! It would shock them indescribably to see John Bull absorb anything more in Africa, or any more desert islands! Their sense of justice and fair play would receive a terrible blow were the British flag permitted to cover any more territory. When John Bull takes possession of a country like Egypt, he adjusts taxation, checks robbery, extends commerce and improves the condition of the people. This is an unpardonable reflection upon their own carefully devised systems, by which conquered countries are closed to commerce, despoiled of their wealth and reduced to servitude. When a foreigner tries to do business in Madagascar without French permission, he is tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and were he to make even an attempt in a Russian province he would either be shot or sent to Siberia. Under such conditions, it is essential to their good name and reputation that this pernicious English influence should be placed under restriction. They may of course go on absorbing the territory of the weak, but John Bull must stay at home, where he belongs. Oh, they are a precious lot of philanthropists, this Russian-Prussian-Italian-French alliance! The world has much to hope from its benevolence and disinterestedness. When they have absorbed China, crushed Japan and partitioned Turkey among themselves, then perhaps they will be content to let John Bull hunt up a bone or two for himself.

ANENT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In our comments on the prevailing errors in the United States in regard to Latin America, we took occasion to say that there is really no sympathy among the people of these republics for the United States, and that they derive nearly all they have and are from Europe. By a singular coincidence, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, which is edited by Americans, expressed exactly the same opinions at about the same time. So closely alike are the statements made and opinions expressed that it seems impossible that they were written by two Americans, fifteen hundred miles apart, at the same time, and without any knowledge of each other's opinions and intentions.

The incident shows the logical result of a little unbiased and unprejudiced reasoning on these questions. In connection with our own discussion of the Monroe doctrine and the current views of American trade in this part of the continent, we take much pleasure in reproducing the *Herald's* comments on the same general subjects:

It would be plain enough even to an amateur statesman why the United States should object to having Cuba change ownership unless it became a part of the United States, for it is very near the southern or Gulf coast of the United States. It is not difficult to understand that the United States might not like to have a European government hold Central America and Mexico, but, so far as relates to South America, we confess that we cannot understand why the United States should hold or show any special interest. It is peopled by a different race, of different language, customs and interests, having no sympathy with American thought or commerce, having neither affection nor any special friendship for Americans. For example, what is Venezuela to the United States? And we might ask the same question concerning any other South American state. None of them care a haire for the United States, nor are they in any proper sense allied thereto in form of government or institutions. Even in Argentina, the United States is invited only in the form of government, the substance being very far from similarity. Fashions, organizations, administration, judicial business, commercial relations and affinities are all European, and there is but the most flimsy sentimental regard entertained for the United States. In many South American states even less attractions than these exist, and why the United States should in any way trouble itself about these so-called but mis-called "republics," is something that is beyond our comprehension, and yet the fact exists and must be taken into account in international relations. It might be urged that this would be and is no worse than the interference of England all over the world, but this would not make right anything that was wrong, and in this England would not set herself up as a model to be imitated. There is another phase to this question which should not be overlooked, and that is the harmless influence this policy has on petty South American states, in leading them to presume on other nations, relying on the United States to help them out of any scrape, and though the latter will not do this, the expectation works harm. It would be an improvement in the policy of England and the United States, if each would be content with its own possessions, without interfering in the affairs of other nations.

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND THE BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor:

Sir,—Article 72 of the Brazilian constitution guarantees to Brazilians and to foreigners resident in the country inviolability of rights concerning liberty, individual safety and property; and § 2 of the same article explicitly states that all are equal before the law.

It has always been understood, and up to now it has been the practice, that foreign companies once duly authorized to exercise specific functions, would be permitted to do so on equal terms with native companies of the same class. It has been this understanding that the foreign capital has been so largely invested in the country, and if the impression prevailing abroad that foreign companies are not subject to differential legislation for the sole reason that they are foreign, is, as it would now appear, a false one, it is time that this impression be corrected through the columns of your paper which is extensively circulated abroad. The Congress, whose duties include those of watching and guarding the constitution, and of encouraging immigration, agriculture, industry and commerce, has decreed a tax of 1/20th on the "operations" of foreign banks and companies. The wording of the act is vague, and it is understood that the tax refers only to operations of exchange which have not paid stamp of 1/10th on their brokers' contracts, and is in itself, under this interpretation, not excessive.

But why are native banks not to pay the same tax? and why are other foreign companies than banks included in a taxation on exchange operations?

The Congress having passed this part of the law, although hurriedly and at the last moment, and against the expressed opinion of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, it is to be presumed that it was voted deliberately, and that in the opinion of the Congress equality before the law does not mean equality in legislation.

It is well perhaps that foreign capitalists should be made aware of the latest interpretation of the constitution: 1/20th to-day on a limited series of transactions may be 20% to-morrow on all that a foreigner imports, exports, or possesses.

JOHN BULL.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that Gen. Galvão, who had just arrived from Rio Grande, has been virtually dismissed from the command of the district, although the intention of dismissing him is still kept secret. He enumerated the obstacles with which pacification had been hindered and called attention to the danger of the renewal of the war. Reviewing political affairs, he described the part which he had taken in the organization of the Partido Democrata Federal. He had been obliged, he said, to abandon the Partido Republicano Federal, not only because that party has no longer any fixed policy, but also because it is evidently in danger of being absorbed by the Jacobins and positivists. He thinks that party will be abandoned by many of its members, whom the new party should be prepared to welcome. He expects, for instance, that there will be a rupture in Pernambuco between the followers of Rosa e Silva and Corrêa de Araújo and those of Barbosa Lima.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Carlos

denied that he had furnished the plans of the fortified positions of the government troops, attributed to Garcez Palha. He had planned, he said, the government defences in this city and it was on account of the assistance which he had thus rendered the government that the latter had been able to enclose the revolutionary squadron in a circle of five and force it to surrender. He produced a map, which he displayed to the house, saying that it was entirely different from the plans attributed to Garcez Palha. This is the map, he said, which had been made by him and which had been seen at his office by Capt. Gonçalves Leite. It is useless, he asserted, for Capt. Garcez Palha to attempt to make the public believe that the plans of the fortifications had been made by the speaker. There is no doubt, he said, that they had been made by Garcez Palha himself, who is an able officer and consequently very dangerous. Deputy Erico Coelho accused the government of preventing Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves from defending himself. Deputy José Mariano and Cassiano do Nascimento referred to some political events in which they had taken part and Deputy Bueno de Andrade explained why he had recently said nothing about the renewal of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co.

Dec. 30.—The congressional session of 1895 was closed with an address from Senator João Barbalho, 1st secretary of the Senate, who presided, and who in this address presented a synopsis of the work of the session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is estimated that Curitiba has 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 are Germans.

—The municipal council of Amarante, Piahy, was deposed on the 28th ult. by the police.

—The *Parol* of Juiz de Fora says that the monarchist movement is steadily growing in Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that during the storm on last Thursday the electric light plant at Petropolis was considerably damaged.

—The governor of Pernambuco has convoked the state legislature for the 16th inst. to count the votes recently cast for governor and vice-governor of that state.

—At Monte Alito, S. Paulo, on account of a question in regard to an inheritance Luis Tavares, notary public of Botucatu, was killed some days ago by Major Joaquim Maria Barreiros.

—The election board in Parahyba has granted diplomas to the opposition candidates in the recent election, but for some strange reason the municipal hall continues under police guard.

—A telegram from Aracaju on the 2nd inst. says that the steamer *Crucero*, aground near the barra of Penedo, has been abandoned by her crew. All efforts to save the steamer have been fruitless.

—The custom-house clerks at Parangará illegally dismissed by the government of Maranhão Floriano Peixoto as traitors to the republic, have petitioned the minister of finance to cancel their dismissal.

—A telegram of the 31st from Pará says that Anapá is enjoying good health, but that its governor, Vieira Cabral, is suffering from fever again. He now intends to come to Rio. Heaven forbid!

—Col. Valladao's chief of police has written to the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry complaining that an officer of that battalion had rescued from a police force a custom-house clerk who had been arrested.

—Telegrams from Parahyba on the 31st indicate the defeat of the state government in the elections. Both parties were in ruins, the opposition seeking to prevent the state officials from any crooked manipulation of the returns.

—During the last month there were 7,457 immigrant arrivals at Santos, of which 200 came spontaneously, 2,902 at the cost of the national government and 4,265 at the cost of the state of São Paulo.

—A peculiar crime is reported from Plataforma, Bahia, where Manuel Placido was assassinated by Maria do Duce. It must be a peculiar state of things when Sweetmeats Mary finds herself called upon to murder Placid Emanuel.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 5th inst. states that the government troops stationed there have not received their pay for December and that the employees of the navy yard, arsenal and military hospital have not been paid for two months.

—Col. Valladao began the new year by arresting at the door of the house of Congressman Olympio Campos in Aracaju a man who had come from the latter's plantation to accompany his nephew there on the following day. After a day's detention the man was released.

—There was a row at a theatre in Porto Alegre on the 29th ult. between the admirers of two rival actresses, Ismenia and Apollonia. The military cadets had a hand in it, as usual. A member of one of the troupes was killed, and it is charged that a cadet officer is responsible for it.

—It is reported that the state government of S. Paulo is about to take up a serious study of the water and drainage works of Santos. So far, so good! In this event we would suggest the propriety of making some use of the plans already prepared by foreign engineers at so great a cost to the state.

—The *Santos Commercial*, whose printing-office was destroyed by a conflagration on the 29th ult., resumed publication on the 30th. We heartily congratulate our colleague and trust that it may have the satisfaction of seeing its assailants thoroughly punished.

—The Bolivia-Brazil boundary commission appears to have had a bad time of it. A Pará telegram of the 3rd says that Col. Thaumaturgo has just arrived there ill, and that Capt. Jungartha Couto had just died. The work is one of much difficulty, and involves the exploration of an unsettled and unhealthy region, far distant from civilization.

—The abuses of the empire are going on gaily under the republic. The São Paulo state government is sending a young man to Europe to complete his studies in painting. Why should the taxpayers' money be used for so unnecessary a purpose? If it were to study agriculture there would be some excuse, but these subsidies are always for painting and music.

—The reported purchase of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* by Dr. Eduardo Prado has been confirmed, the transfer occurring on the 1st inst. According to some of our colleagues the paper will not be the organ of the monarchist party, while others state that it will. The new proprietor, who is a declared monarchist, will probably seek to first make the *Commercio* a successful newspaper, and in this undue prominence will not be given to political discussion. All the same, it will represent the monarchist element of that state.

—On the 30th ult., in the capital of the state of Parahyba, when the members of the returning board went to the building of the municipal chamber for the purpose of counting the vote cast at the recent state election, they found the house surrounded by 80 policemen, and they consequently resolved to postpone the meeting. Subsequently the board met and issued diplomas to the opposition candidates. Telegrams received by Gen. Almeida Barreto state that the government for the purpose of overruling the opposition caused one of the stations of the Comle d'U railway to be surrounded by a large police force, which had orders to arrest three prominent members of the opposition party. The district judge issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the three citizens threatened with arrest and telegraphed to the President for troops to enforce the execution of the writ. The friends of the three oppositionists rallied around them and the chief of police ordered the commander of the force to fire on the crowd. A telegram of the 4th states that the commander and the major of the police disobeyed the order and have both been dismissed.

TEMPERATURE AT SANTOS.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Green, for the following interesting and valuable temperature records taken at the "Barra," Santos, during the past year:

FAHREHEIT.

	average	average	maximum	minimum
	1895	1894	during	during
			month	month
January...	80	71	88	66
February...	79	70	88	67
March...	81	71	94	68
April...	76	66	82	56
May...	73	63	84	54
June...	71	58	79	48
July...	70	57	82	49
August...	71	61	88	51
September...	69	60	80	50
October...	71	63	90	64
November...	75	66	82	60
December...	81	68	94	60

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On Monday (30th ult.) the government informed the press that the war department had instructed the adjutant-general of the army to learn from Gen. Galvão whether he was responsible for the statements attributed to him in the account, published by the *Journal do Brasil*, of the interview to which we referred in our last issue.

It is said that Gen. Galvão, in compliance with this demand, addressed a long letter to the adjutant-general, not only giving a full and explicit account of what he had said at the interview, but also reiterating his complaints against the minister of war for having constantly and systematically thwarted his action in the pacification of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It is added that he was consequently censured by order of the war department and that he therefore tendered his resignation.

This, however, is not absolutely certain. What is known to the general public is that he was relieved of the command of the 6th military district and that Gen. João Thomaz de Carvalho was appointed in his stead. It is also known that the order of the government he was charged for his administration of the 6th military district, and it is said that he received a private letter from the President warmly thanking him for his valuable services in the pacification of Rio Grande.

The Castilhosians are jubilant over the removal of Gen. Galvão, who, according to their organ, the *Federado*, of Porto Alegre, was a formidable obstacle to Júlio de Castilhos' pacification policy.

The part performed by Gen. Vasques, minister of war, in this affair has been severely criticised by the opposition and independent press, who recall the fact that he was one of Marshal Peixoto's confidential agents in the tortuous policy which led to the reinstatement of Júlio de Castilhos and to the war in Rio Grande. He has been asked to publish not only his order for censuring Gen. Galvão, but also Gen. Galvão's letter in regard to his interview with the editors of the *Journal do Brasil*.

On the 3rd inst. a large number of friends and admirers of Gen. Galvão assembled at the navy-yard to take leave of him on his departure for Bahia, where, it is stated, preparations have been made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Of his successor, Gen. Cantuária, little is known outside of military circles, for in the most important events of the country he has not taken a prominent part. During the naval revolution he commanded a division of government troops in this city, but, like all the commanders of those troops, failed to distinguish himself in any way. In some quarters it is asserted that he will continue Gen. Galvão's policy in Rio Grande do Sul, should this prove to be the case. Gen. Vasques will have little cause for congratulating himself on the success of his plot for getting rid of Gen. Galvão.

In Rio Grande do Sul new overtures continue to be reported. Although it has not been nearly five months since peace was made, many of the ex-revolutionists are still prevented from returning to

their homes. Among those who are in this situation is Col. Prestes Guimarães, who won the battle over Santos Filho at Jararaca, in which the latter suffered a crushing defeat and was captured. Col. Prestes Guimarães resides at Cruz Alta, which is in the possession of a body of irregular Castilhosian troops who have not yet been disbanded, and he has received information that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to return to that place.

On the night of the 29th ult. at Caxias, Belisario Baptista, son of the ex-revolutionist Col. Felisberto Baptista, commonly known as the "King of the Serra," was treacherously assaulted and received a dangerous gun-shot wound. This outrage raised a storm of indignation, which forced Júlio de Castilhos to dismiss the commander of the municipal guard to whom the crime is attributed, and to disband the guard. It remains, however, to be seen whether the culprits will be punished.

Raphael Cabela has telegraphed to Gen. Savaget: "I have read your telegram in the *Journal do Commercio*. My clerks and thieves do not like me. In the information which he gave you, Col. Paula Castro lied, and I defy him to prove the contrary. I am ready to show that the statements made in the telegrams sent from Montevideo and published in the *Journal do Commercio* are strictly true."

Gen. Savaget, in answer to Gen. Tavares, who had sent him a telegram from Raphael Cabela in regard to the outrages committed on the frontier, states that he had received orders from the President, from the war department and from the adjutant-general of the army to provide for the security of the ex-revolutionists. He states, however, that he has been informed that the country on the border is infested with bands of robbers composed of persons who had been thrown out of employment by the disbandment of the troops. Under these circumstances he thinks that the only way to prevent crime is to place a sentinel by the side of every citizen and he informs Gen. Tavares that in the cities of Europe, protected by a well-organized police force, murders are frequent. He appeals to Gen. Tavares to aid him with his prestige in maintaining peace.

In answer to Gen. Savaget's letter Gen. Tavares says that he does not consider it necessary to place a sentinel by the side of every citizen. What he thinks essential is to enforce the strict observance of the treaty of Aug. 23.

Gen. Savaget has issued a circular to the officers under his command, asking them to co-operate with the officers of Júlio de Castilhos in enforcing the performance of the promises made by the government to the ex-revolutionists. He tells them that when they cannot agree with Júlio de Castilhos' officers in regard to the measures to be taken for this purpose, they must immediately inform him.

The *Echo do Sul*, in reviewing the situation, says that either Júlio de Castilhos does not try to protect the federalists, or is betrayed by his subordinates. The present state of affairs, it asserts, cannot be allowed to continue. The patriotic energy of the ex-revolutionists is not exhausted and forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

A revolutionist of the name of Taborda has been murdered near Livramento, and João Silveira, also a revolutionist, has been wounded. The emotion of the ex-revolutionists continues. Among those who have taken refuge in Uruguay is Joca Tigre.

Júlio de Castilhos has quarreled with the municipal government of Porto Alegre, which accuses him of encroaching upon its rights. The members of the municipal council have resigned.

It is stated that Borges de Medeiros will be succeeded in the office of chief-of-police by Plácin Casella.

The sect of "muckers," which gave so much trouble to the government in 1874, has recently been revived.

Gen. Silgardo left Porto Alegre for Rio de Janeiro on the 4th inst. Silveira Martins, who will spend a few days in this city before going to Europe, was expected to leave Montevideo yesterday.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Santa Antonio de Minicabé branch of the Cataguas line was formally inaugurated on the 31st ult.

—The Rileirão to Rio Bonito line is about to receive 24,458\$875, interest guarantee on 815,229, 170 invested, for the second half of 1894.

—At the suburban station of Meyer, on the Central railway, vagrants amuse themselves by hooting and assaulting passengers on the trains.

—The surveys for widening the S. Paulo branch of the Central railway from Taubaté to S. Paulo have been completed, and the construction of the broad gauge from Cruzeiro to Taubaté will be finished in May next.

—Passengers with monthly, half-yearly and yearly tickets on the Petropolis railway have hitherto been allowed to reserve seats without additional charge; but hereafter they will be required to pay 10\$000 a month for this privilege.

—The government has paid the Sorocabana company 111,335\$596 as guaranteed interest for the first half of 1895 on the Itararé and Tibagy branches, and 42,188\$363 guaranteed interest to the Leopoldina company on the Cachoeira do Itapetininga branch.

—Deputy Valladares writes to the *Journal do Parahyba* do Sul complaining of the loss of a trunk which was dispatched as baggage on the Central on the 23rd ult. Up to the 29th he had no news of it, nor had his complaints to the administration of the road produced any result.

—To the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro there has been presented a petition signed by 234 merchants of the town and municipal district of Niterói memorializing him on the subject of the freight rates of the Leopoldina railway, which, the petitioners assert, are so exorbitant as to be actually prohibitive.

—In the interest of health and comfort the *Journal do Brasil* very properly objects to the crowding of five passengers on a bench in the electric tram-cars.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Mogiana company at Campinas on the 29th ult., the following directors were elected for the next four years: Dr. Carlos Noronha, Dr. Salles de Oliveira, Comendador Manuel José Gomes, Sr. Joaquim Pereira and Sr. Bento Quirino dos Santos. Dr. Salles de Oliveira has since been elected president of the company.

—The *Estado de Minas* says that the railway extension in Minas Geraes receiving assistance from the state built last year 234.5 kilometres, viz: Sapucaia 109, Balsa and Minas 22, Muzambinho 25.5, Cataguas 48, Bello Horizonte branch 15, urban lines in new capital 15. To these should be added 31 kilometres on the Central line from Vespasiano to Piaz, and 90 kilometres on the Mogiana from Uberaba to Uberabinha, all opened to traffic in 1895.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that the coffee crop has been very much injured by the heat and drought.

—During the past year, 3,363,533 bags of coffee were dispatched for export at Santos. The receipts at that port from July 1 to December 31, of the present crop year amounted to 2,491,844 bags.

—A Nebraska woman has a case of delirium tremens from the abuse of coffee. For many years she has been addicted to the use of very strong coffee in excessive quantities, frequently taking as many as a dozen cups at a meal. Her nervous system has suffered seriously as a result, and on several occasions she has attempted to break off the habit, but without success. A few days ago she resolved to make a last desperate effort, and for a time managed to get along without touching the seductive beverage. At the end of the second day, however, her nerves were in a state of almost complete collapse, and a few hours later an attack of what closely resembled delirium tremens set in. The physician called was at first deceived by the symptoms, but when the nature of the case was explained to him he said the disease was undoubtedly caused by the sudden breaking off of the habit. —Exchange.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is announced that the Chilean minister is about to return home.

—Gen. Savaget has been appointed commander of the 1st military district.

—On the 31st ult. there were dismissed from the police service 30 sectional inspectors and 75 detectives.

—A match at chess has been arranged between Dr. Caldas Vianna and Dr. Zannoni, surgeon of the cruiser *Lombardia*.

—A New York telegram of the 5th announces another stubborn fight in Cuba, in Guan, in which the Spanish troops were defeated, losing their artillery.

—The Santa Barbara hospital having been closed, small-pox patients will hereafter be sent to the Jurupia hospital and yellow-fever patients to that of S. Sebastião.

—On the 31st ult. 1,523 immigrants were sent by country to the *Parahyba* *forçada*. It is a wise step to send them out of the city at once so that they may not be exposed to fever.

—On Saturday there were reported in this city 81 deaths, of which 4 were caused by accessions of pernicious, 3 by typhoid, 14 by yellow-fever, 8 by other fevers, and 5 by small-pox.

—One of our local Portuguese societies has been displaying great enthusiasm lately over the Portuguese victory in Goa. Well, if — don't you see — but — at any rate, Hurray for Portugal.

—This city was visited last evening by a most welcome rain-storm, which has greatly reduced the temperature and will help to clean the streets. The two preceding days had been most uncomfortable hot.

—Owing to the neglect of Congress to provide funds several public-works undertakings are suspended for the current year. Among these is the commission for locating the new capital up in the wilds of Goyaz.

—There seems to be a general contra-dance among the Brazilian legations just now. And it is difficult to understand why some of the changes are made, unless it is to favor certain diplomats and to make expense.

—The chief of police dismissed a number of district inspectors and secret police on the 31st ult. because of the new law which reduces the number to 70 and 75 respectively. Even yet they are far too numerous.

—Will someone kindly inform the Havas Agency and the Brazilian newspaper editors that the British colonial minister is not "Lord Chamberlain," but plain Joseph Chamberlain? He has no title whatever.

—The *Journal*'s London correspondent has evidently been taking "thirty winks." On the 5th he telegraphs the news about the English invasion of the Transvaal, although the incident has been known to us for days previously.

—A number of employees of the mint have complained to the minister of finance against the abuses committed by the director of that establishment. One of the complainants has since been dismissed by the director.

—It is stated that in the 8th judicial district of this city the juries cannot be legally constituted this year because the list of citizens subject to serve on the jury was not duly organized within the period prescribed by law.

—The *Diário de Buenos Aires*, received information on the 23rd ult., that Gen. Galvão would be succeeded in the command of the 6th military district by Gen. Cantanaria. If it was only a guess, it was certainly a pretty good one.

—The correspondent of the *Prrensa de Buenos Aires* denies that he reported 74 fatal cases of yellow fever in this city one day last week. Where, then, did the *Prrensa* get the news? Let us have one of these false reports investigated!

—The effect of the federal district has appointed a committee to report on the underground gallery recently discovered on Murro de Santa Antonio. If the committee is properly composed, we have no doubt but what the gallery will be ascribed to the monarchists.

—General Galvão left for Bahia on the 3rd inst. Before his departure he received a private letter from the President conveying his personal acknowledgments for the patriotic services which General Galvão had rendered in Rio Grande in the promotion of peace.

—In Cabanaty, last Friday, a furniture van in turning the corner of Rua da Vista Alegre and Rua da Floresta was overturned and fell from the driver into the lower of these two streets. The driver's assistant was dangerously wounded and one of the mules was killed.

—After receiving poor small-pox patients for many years the Santa Barbara hospital has been definitely closed on the ground that its hygienic conditions are unsuitable. Would it not have been well to investigate this subject before so many lives were sacrificed?

—The attention of the municipal authorities should be called to the necessity of prohibiting the use of explosives, particularly dynamite, in rockets. It is dangerous as well as disturbing. It is simply balloons to explode these rockets in a city where there is so much sickness.

—It is said that the oil building, occupied by the department of foreign affairs is about to undergo some much needed improvements. Would it not be wiser to sell the property and build a new edifice on the Campo de Santa Anna? The government departments should not be separated so widely.

—Col. José Brazil Paulista da Piedade, ex-commander of the battalion Francisco Glycerio, has withdrawn from the municipal newspaper *Brazil* of which he was one of the editors and proprietors. It is to be noted that a Jacobin can be a good monarchist when there is money to be made by it.

—It is reported that the minister of finance has annulled the provisions of the circular by which Dr. Cassiano do Nascimento, when minister, prohibited the payment of *novas* pension to the families of public employees dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto as traitors to the republic.

—Lieut. Manuel Ernesto de Moura, who was chief engineer of the *Aquidaban* during the revolution, has obtained permission to reside in Seripe. Let us hope that the presence of one connected with that formidable vessel will contribute to act as a salutary check on the redoubtable Colonel Valladao.

—The New York state legislature and the chamber of commerce of the city of New York have both adopted resolutions concerning the message of President Cleveland. We take much pleasure in calling the attention of the senate and chamber of deputies of the Brazilian Congress to this circumstance.

—We are indebted to His Excellency, the President, for sending us his card on New Year's day with *bom festes* for the new year. In union with our congratulations of the native and foreign press we heartily wish the President the fullest measure of success in his responsible office and a long and happy life to contemplate the good he has accomplished.

—The large ball in one of the towers of the S. Francisco de Paula church, celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 1st inst. Fireworks were exploded and firewater drunk in its honor. It is the largest ball in the city, being 1 metre 65 centimetres in diameter and weighing 2,255 kilograms. The Candelaria church possesses the next largest ball, weighing 2,250 kilos.

—It is stated that the government has formally declined to submit the Trindade question to arbitration. If true, this is a serious mistake. Arbitration would be a convenient method of permitting Great Britain to get out of a false position in case a mistake has been made. Refusing this the government must be content to await developments through the slow grinding mill of diplomacy.

—The official returns for the last half of November give the following vital statistics: 743 deaths, 540 births and 128 marriages. There were 13,712 passenger and immigrant arrivals and 10,197 departures. The statisticians estimate the population at 600,000, which is clearly an overestimate. A city where the deaths exceed the births can not be credited with an increase of 87,000 in six years, or nearly 3 per cent. per annum.

—According to the semi-monthly reports of the sanitary authorities there were 1,471 deaths in this city in November, an average of 49 a day, or at the annual rate of nearly 30 per thousand according to official computation. There were during the month, 223 deaths from small-pox (including *forquitos*), 56 from yellow fever (the daily published reports gave 55), 3 from measles, 2 from diphtheria, 7 from beriberi, 3 from typhoid fever, 135 from malarial causes and 229 from pulmonary consumption.

—The continued heat and drought which characterized the last ten days of the past month greatly increased the mortality from yellow fever in this city. On the 30th the mortality suddenly jumped up to 14, and on the following day 13 deaths were registered. The total for the month was 168, against 55 for November. The municipality is doing nothing to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and is not even watering the streets to reduce the temperature. With such administration the people may expect the worst.

—The irrepressible correspondent of the *New York Herald* is again in evidence. He had an interview with aging President Roca on the message of President Cleveland, and then telegraphed that Roca was in entire accord with Cleveland's position. Roca now denies the statements credited to him in this interview. He will probably take to his heels the next time an American reporter calls on him.

—The deputy José Carlos is evidently suffering from a short memory. He says it was his plans which enabled the government to enclose the insurgents in a circle of fire and thus compel them to surrender. If we are not mistaken the insurgents abandoned Villegaignon, Colares and their ships the night before the eruption of that wonderful "circle of fire," and it was a lack of provisions and ammunition which drove them to this act. The deputy's "circle of fire" was about as effective as a display of fireworks on St. John's day.

—We understand that the sanitary condition of the habitations connected with the Laranjeiras cotton factory is anything but good. Too much economy has apparently been the rule in these habitations, and as the places much shut in, intense heat serves to breed disease. The sanitary officials should require the company to put these matters right at once, even at the risk of a slight diminution in net profits, or they should close the houses. If an influential company can defy sanitary laws, then we see no hope for the extinction of these fever epidemics.

—According to a telegram received at the River Plate, it was expected that President Cleveland would appoint Messrs. Andrews, White, Edmunds and Phelps, on the commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary question. It is perhaps too much to expect that so good a committee has been appointed. Not one of them a "jingo!" Men eminent for learning, sound judgment and knowledge of the world, three of them ex-ministers, the other an eminent senator for many years, exponents of them honest and courageous enough to decide such a question on its merits without the slightest regard for the clamors of an excited mob. It is too good to be true!

—Some days ago it was reported that a large sum of money, said to be 80,000\$, had been stolen from the municipal government of this city. Further disclosures have confirmed the report, but the exact amount stolen has not yet been made known to the police. It appears that on the 31st ult. an assistant-paymaster, who had been making payments, returned late to the municipal building with the balance of the money unpaid in a satchel, which he placed in a wooden drawer of the safe. He then locked the drawer, taking with him the keys. On the morning of the 2nd he examined his accounts and found that he was responsible for 82,000\$. On opening the drawer, however, he found that the satchel had been cut. There was still money in it, but the amount, instead of being 82,000\$, as he expected, was, it is said, only a little over 20,000\$, so that the amount stolen is estimated at from 50,000\$ to 60,000\$.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Library Map of South America: published by G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., 127, Strand, London. This new office and library map has been revised and corrected to correspond with the latest information in regard to South America, and will be found especially useful and interesting at the present time. The events now transpiring in South America, or which may transpire within a very short time, will make a good map of the continent absolutely necessary in every well-equipped office. This map includes the West India Islands, Central America and Mexico, and contains all the principal cities, ports, rivers and carefully delineated boundaries of the South American republics.

Sonho no Correo: Dramas da Revolução de 1893 no Brasil: by Antonio Barreto. Rio de Janeiro: Casa Mont'Alvencio, 1895. A poetical review of incidents connected with the naval revolt of 1893. The author was a political prisoner from January 30 to September 17, 1894, being finally released only by a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court. In addition to the epic, the author includes an account in vigorous prose of his arrest and imprisonment, descriptions of the prisons and prisoners and the persons most noted for their abusive treatment of the prisoners, accounts of the assassinations in the south, accounts of the military operations in and about Rio, and various lists of deputies, military commandants, prisoners, etc.

Cartas Literarias: by Adolpho Canimlia. Rio de Janeiro, 1895. A series of delightfully written letters on various literary and personal subjects which deserve to be widely read. The author represents a school of writers which merit the confidence and support of the Brazilian public for they treat their work seriously and are not carried away by sentiment and mere phrase-making. Their influence can accomplish much good at the present moment in countering the tide of philosophical and literary sloth which is sweeping over the country. Every writer should have something to say, and the training necessary to enable him to say it well. If these letters can be turned to the practical questions which are agitating the country, Brazil will be greatly enriched by their efforts.

A Little History of China and a Chinese Story: by Alexander Brehner. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1895. Recent events in China and overshadowing complications in that part of the world, have aroused widespread interest in everything relating to the history and government of both China and Japan, and the manners and customs of their people. This little book is a timely addition to the limited store of knowledge which our language possesses on these subjects. The author has succeeded in giving us an admirable synopsis of the traditions and history of China, a description of its government, its army and navy, its geography, and its position in the world, within the limits of 99 pages. A brief sketch of Japan and another of Korea follow, and then the book ends with the translation of a charming little Chinese story, short and dramatic enough to be put on the stage. Were this story to be dramatized and put on the London stage with all the costumes and accessories of Chinese life, its success would be phenomenal.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The national shoemaker is now increasing his prices.

—The long-announced exposition guide was finally issued on the 3rd inst.

—It is stated that Comile de Leopoldina intends applying to the courts for the annulment of his bankruptcy.

—Priests are said to be well paid in S. Paulo. In some parishes, it is stated, they make as much as 2,000 a month.

—A telegram from Valparaiso says that no traces have as yet been found of the Lamport & Holt steamer *Copernicus*, which was lost about three months ago.

—Orders have been given to permit the cable steamers *Rainbow* and *Fiking* to land the cable and apparatus at the respective stations of the Amazon Telegraph Co.

—On the 30th a large number of employees of the most well-to-do minister of finance to complain of the arbitrary conduct of the director of that establishment.

—From September to December, 1895, inclusive, the receipts of sugar at Pernambuco were 424,798 bags, against 1,154,952 bags in the corresponding four months of 1894.

—The steamer *Paradise* has arrived at Pará with the cable that is to be laid between that city and Manaus. The same steamer also brought the members of an English scientific commission that is going to explore the Amazon river.

—At Petropolis the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has purchased the building of the Hotel Orleans for 300,000\$, that of Baio do Rio Negro for 250,000\$, and the unfinished building belonging to the latter's son Raul de Carvalho for 50,000\$.

—The question now is: Will the United States impose a duty on coffee and rubber in view of the recent budget which largely increases the duties on imports? The heavy export duties on these products and the increased import duties now enforced, will certainly be a subject of sharp criticism.

—The wine merchants of São Paulo have addressed a representation to the commercial association of that city complaining of the prejudicial competition of falsified wines and liquors. To protect their interests, which are legitimate, they protested against any increase in the import duties on pure wines.

—There is hardly a provision in the new taxes imposed by the revenue bill which does not cause some difficulty, both in its enforcement and in its application. Had Congress tried to create a law impossible of execution and burdensome to the subject, it could not have succeeded better than by this bill.

—Col. Moreira Junior, commander of the 38th battalion of infantry, has been authorized by the war department to purchase from the municipal chamber of Niteroy the old market building in that city. For this building, which is to be converted into a barracks for that battalion, the government, it is stated, will pay 50,000\$000.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday's date hears that the government has granted the petition of the Strangers' Hospital directors to be permitted to import the new structure for its new hospital, and to erect a new structure for its new hospital. The material is coming out on the *Garrick* and is expected to arrive at any moment. As the work will require but a short time to put it together, so that the ward will probably be ready for occupation in February.

—On the 3rd inst., after the law had come into force, the *Jornal do Commercio* published an editorial criticism on the absurdities and burdensome provisions of the new law. Had the press been more alert and criticised this iniquitous project from the outset, in all probability some of these iniquities might have been prevented. It has always been the custom, however, to reserve criticism until it is too late. And now Deputy Serzedello rises to explain that it is all for our good, and that the senate is to blame for the abuses!

—Last month Murray's fluid magnesia was sold in this city at 1800 to 2800 a bottle. To-day under the new tariff, although imported last year, the drug is asking 3800 for it. This is not only scandalous, but it is criminal. It is a premium on sickness and death and a reward for imitations. Although we are suffering loss and discredit on account of the fevers which rage here every summer, our legislators feel themselves at liberty to increase the cost of medicines and disinfectants, thus opposing obstacles to a removal of the evil.

—On Friday the brokers of this city held a meeting to protest against the law voted in regard to them by Congress during the late session. Broker Alfredo de Barros severely censured the syndic of the board of brokers for not having in time opposed the bill when it was undergoing discussion. Other speakers took the floor and pointed out the absurdities of the new law, whose execution, they said, is impracticable. The chair declined to put to the vote a motion of censure to the board of brokers offered by Broker Alfredo de Barros, but declared that as soon as the regulations are issued the board will resign. A motion of Broker Thomas Rebello for protesting against the law was unanimously voted.

—A new factory for the manufacture of cotton underclothes, called the *Fabrica de Tecidos de Taulaté*, was formally inaugurated at Taubaté, São Paulo, on the 31st ult. It comprises all the machinery necessary for working up the raw cotton into thread and the finished material, including 11 spinning machines, 10 weaving machines and 36 special sewing machines. It has a capacity of 360 dozens of shirts a day, and employs 140 operatives, viz.: 12 men, 68 women and 60 children. The machinery cost 200,000\$, and the capital of the company is 500,000\$, of which 300,000\$ is paid up. The company also has a loan from the Banco da Republica of 160,000\$ in "bonus," for 15 years at 7 per cent.

—The managers of the industrial exposition have very properly resolved not to receive any more exhibitors. There is no reason in receiving the exhibits of the *amantia* people indefinitely; they would defer action to judgment if some decisive resolution were not taken. Within the last 50 days 24 new exhibitors have entered and probably others are still awaiting a convenient season.

—As might have been anticipated, one of the principal breweries of this city has taken advantage of the new duties by adding 10 per cent. to its prices. Its customers have accordingly added 25 per cent. to their prices, so that consumers are paying 10 per cent. more to the brewery and 15 per cent. to the restaurant-keeper for the purpose of fostering national industries. It would be best to boycott both of them.

—At the 11 theatres in this city there were 1,817 performances last year. The greatest number of these performances (339) were at the Apollo and the smallest number (3) at the private theatre at Riachuelo. This includes 142 acrobatic, sleight-of-hand, circus and similar performances. There were played two national operas and 14 foreign operas, 4 tragedies, 2 national dramas, 63 foreign dramas, 14 national comedies, and 72 foreign comedies, 68 national operettas, 36 foreign operettas, 12 zarzuelas, 13 melodramas, and 16 reviews of the year. The piece which had the longest run was the Portuguese review of the year *Tim-tim-pontim*, which was played 102 times. Of Shakespeare's plays, *Hamlet* and *Othello* were each played twice by an Italian company.

—At the D. Peiró II. dock there were discharged last year 28 steamers, 25 sailing vessels and 507 lighters and boats of various classes. There were loaded 9 steamers, 39 sailing vessels and 2,250 lighters and lighters. The receipts of imported merchandise at the dock warehouses amounted to 904,703 packages in 1895 and 1,164,407 packages in 1894 and the withdrawals to 838,746 packages last year against 1,067,013 packages in the previous year. The number of packages, not including coffee, shipped in 1895 was 8,525, against 28,836 in 1894. The quantity of coffee shipped was as follows: 1895, from Minas Geraes 1,374,940 bags, from the state of Rio de Janeiro 1,066,084, from S. Paulo 136,175, from Espírito Santo 68,419, total 2,645,618; 1894, from Minas Geraes 1,290,891, from the state of Rio de Janeiro 1,065,956, from S. Paulo 176,776, from Espírito Santo 58,575; total 2,592,198.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Ceará custom-house last year amounted to 4,354,755\$435.

—The customs receipts at Pará amounted last year to 12,415,175\$895, against 9,972,146\$445 in 1894.

—The collector of the Banco de Maudós has disappeared, and with him 63,000\$ have disappeared also.

—There has been discovered a shortage of over 7,000\$ in the accounts of the Aracá custom-house.

—A telegram from Victoria says that the customs receipts there in December were 123,857\$63, making a total of 1,230,063\$093 for the calendar year.

—The customs receipts at Porto Alegre in December amounted to 1,566,760\$461, making a total of 13,394,687\$143 for the year, against 7,789,394\$453 in 1894.

—During the past month the custom-house collected 61,425\$885 for the Misericórdia Hospital from foreign ships arriving in port, and 22,377\$013 for the municipality.

—It is stated that the new tax of 1/20 of 1% on the transactions of foreign banks in Brazil will impose on these banks a burden varying from 500,000\$ to 1,000,000\$ per annum.

—It is stated that at Aracajú the samples of bank and treasury notes, sent by the national treasury to the revenue offices whenever a new issue has been made, have been surreptitiously placed in circulation.

—The decrease in customs revenue at this port will not be so great this month as the goods shipped up to December 31st are to be dispatched under the old rates. Next month we may expect to see a decline.

—Complaints are made of the extreme slowness with which payments are made on apolices at the caixa da amortização. The officials do not begin work until after 12 and finish before 2 o'clock. Such a service is a thorough farce.

—The December receipts of the Desterro custom-house were 320,620\$917, against 238,393\$538 in the same month of 1894. Of the total received 196,806\$443 was from scheduled import duties and 118,814\$537 from surtaxes on the same.

—During the past year the Santos *recedoria* collected 31,476,899\$038 in taxes for the state of São Paulo and 524,225\$418 for Minas Geraes. In the same period 3,303,533 bags of coffee were dispatched through this revenue office, on which the valuation was 279,177\$978\$90.

—Now that the brokers have broken the ice, would it not be well to call a meeting of tax-payers to protest against the new taxes voted by Congress? They might petition the President to suspend the collection of these taxes and to call an extra session of Congress to deliberate on the expediency of modifying the law.

—If the duty on a certain beverage is so much per kilo, what is the value of the stamp which dealers in that beverage must place on bottles varying infinitely in capacity, and how is it to be decided whether the bottles are properly stamped? This is one of the many problems whose solution is required by the new revenue law.

—At a meeting of bankers, importers and exporters on Saturday a committee, composed of Messrs. De Lile, Freilaud and Gemmell, was appointed to call on the minister of finance and ask him to suspend the execution of certain provisions in the new revenue law. The minister informed the committee that it is not in his power to comply with the request, but stated that, if the merchants and bankers would give him their views in writing, he would endeavor to conciliate them with the provisions of the law in framing the respective regulations.

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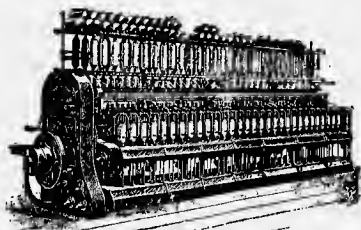
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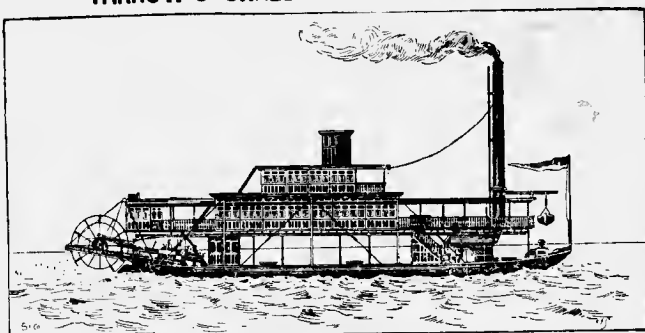
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